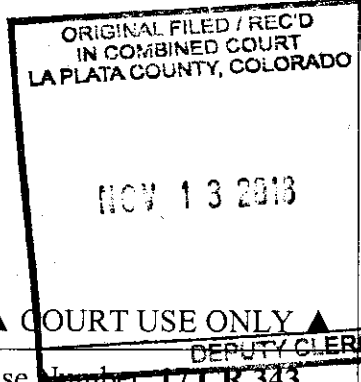


<b>DISTRICT COURT, LA PLATA COUNTY, COLORADO</b> Court Address: 1060 E. Second Ave., Durango, CO 81301 Phone Number: (970) 247-2304	
<b>Plaintiff: PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF COLORADO</b> v. <b>Defendant: MARK ALLEN REDWINE</b>	
Christian Champagne - District Attorney, #36833 Matthew Durkin, Special Deputy District Attorney, #28615 Fred Johnson, Special Deputy District Attorney, #42479 P.O. Drawer 3455, Durango, Colorado 81302 Phone Number: (970) 247-8850 Fax Number: (970) 259-0200	Case Number: 17 CR 343
<b>PEOPLE'S RESPONSE TO [D-85] DEFENDANT'S          MOTION TO SUPPRESS FRUITS OF ILLEGAL SEARCH – SEARCH WARRANT          FOR LEATHER COUCH, LEATHER LOVESEAT, COFFEE TABLE          [PUBLIC ACCESS]</b>	

COME NOW the People, by and through Christian Champagne, District Attorney in and for the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Colorado, respectfully requests this Honorable Court to deny, without a hearing, the defendant's motion to suppress fruits of illegal search – search warrant for leather couch, leather loveseat, coffee table (D-89). AS GROUNDS for this motion, the People state as follows:

**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

1. On November 18, 2012, Dylan Redwine was 13 yoa, and flew to Durango for a court ordered visitation with the defendant for Thanksgiving. Several family members and friends reported that Dylan Redwine did not want to visit the defendant because of their strained relationship. The tension in their relationship was due, in part, to Dylan Redwine's knowledge of \_\_\_\_\_ of the defendant, which later shown to trigger a violent response from the defendant. Friends reported that Dylan Redwine attempted to make arrangements with his friends to stay with them and to go to their house very early in the morning on November 19, 2012. Family members and friends reported that on November 18, 2012, that Dylan Redwine was in constant communication until approximately 9:37 pm, at which time all communications ceased.

2. On November 19, 2012, Dylan Redwine did not arrive at his friend's home at 6:45 am as planned, nor did any of his family members or friends receive any communication from Dylan Redwine. Later that afternoon, the defendant reported Dylan Redwine missing. A search and rescue effort was initiated and continued for several days and weeks
3. Part of Dylan Redwine's remains were found June – July 2013.
4. On June 9, 2014, Investigator Tonya Golbright, submitted an affidavit and search warrant to obtain a leather couch, leather loveseat and coffee table found in the defendant's home.

### ARGUMENT

5. Considering the totality of the circumstances, an issuing court must “make a practical, common-sense decision whether, given all the circumstances set forth in the affidavit before him, there is a fair probability that contraband or evidence of a crime will be found in a particular place.” *People v. Pennebaker*, 714 P.2d 904, 907 (Colo 1986).
6. To support a search warrant, probable cause must be based upon reasonableness and not mathematical certainty. *People v. Atley*, 727 P.2d 376, 378 (Colo. 1986).
7. To determine if there is underlying facts or circumstances that are sufficient to support a search warrant, a reviewing court “must only look within the four corners of the affidavit.” *People v. Padilla*, 511 P.2d 480, 482 (Colo. 1973); citing *People v. Brethauer*, 482 P.2d 369 (Colo 1971).
8. On November 5, 2018, the Colorado Supreme Court once again held that the probable cause determination must be based upon facts contained “within the four corners of the affidavit” submitted in support of the search warrant. *People v. Cox*, 2018 CO 88 (Colo. Nov. 5, 2018); citing *People v. Gallegos*, 251 P.3d 1056, 1064 (Colo. 2011). The probable cause determination is generally given “great deference” and “any doubts must be resolved in favor of the magistrate’s probable cause determination.” *Id.*; citing *People v. Hebert*, 46 P.3d 473, 481 (Colo. 2002).
9. Although the defendant only selected a portion of the affidavit in his motion, those selected portions establish probable cause in support of the search warrant. A complete review of the affidavit provides additional foundation of probable cause.
10. Also, without legal authority, raises the bar of probable cause to require that there be a quantitative analysis and precise legal theory on how the blood was deposited.
11. The search warrant was based upon an affidavit that described that Dylan Redwine had been reported missing in November 2012; some of Dylan Redwine's remains were discovered in June 2013; numerous consensual searches and searches pursuant to valid search warrants had been conducted; during a search phenolphthalein, which is a

presumptive agent used to detect the presence of blood which discovered numerous locations where blood was in the living room of the defendant's house; subsequent DNA testing revealed the presence of Dylan Redwine's DNA in those locations on the couch, loveseat and coffee table; those pieces of furniture were purchased shortly before the homicide; and, that the defendant that a few days prior to the search warrant, the defendant was seeking to donate, dispose of, or abandon those pieces of furniture. (See People's Exhibit 1: Search Warrant and Affidavit)

12. To determine whether a search warrant is too general, the nature of the property to be seized must be considered. *People v. Lindholm*, 591 P.2d 032, 1035 (Colo. 1979); citing *People v. Lamirato*, 504 P.2d 661 (1972).
13. When considering the totality of the circumstances contained within the four corners of the search warrant and affidavit together, there is probable cause to support the search warrant.
14. **Deny Without a Hearing:** Finally, the motion should be denied because "the affidavit must be afforded 'a presumption of validity.'" *People v. Cox*, 2018 CO 88 (Colo. Nov. 5, 2018); citing *People v. Kerst*, 181 P.3d 1167, 1171 (Colo. 2008). The defendant has not alleged "the affiant's good faith is at issue", which is the only circumstance that a "veracity hearing" could be held. *People v. Cox*, 2018 CO 88 (Colo. Nov 5. 2018); citing *People v. Flores*, 766 P.2d 114, 118 (Colo. 1988). To warrant a veracity hearing the motion to suppress must satisfy two conditions: (1) it must be supported by at least one affidavit that reflects there is a "good faith basis for the challenge," and (2) it must identify with specificity the "precise statements" being challenged. *Id.*: citing *People v. Dailey*, 639 P.2d 1068, 1075 (Colo. 1982). The defendant has not alleged, therefore, has not established the conditions necessary to have a hearing

WHEREFORE, the People request this Honorable Court deny, without a hearing, the defendant's motion to suppress fruits of illegal search – search warrant for leather couch, leather loveseat, coffee table (D-85), because a common sense review based upon the totality of the circumstances contained within the four corners of the search warrant and affidavit establishes probable cause.

Respectfully submitted this November 13, 2018.

CHRISTIAN CHAMPAGNE  
DISTRICT ATTORNEY  
6<sup>th</sup> JUDICIAL DISTRICT

/s/ Matthew Durkin  
Matthew Durkin, #28615  
Special Deputy District Attorney

## **CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on November 13, 2018, I delivered a true and correct copy of the foregoing to the parties of record via e-service.

/s/ Christian Champagne  
Christian Champagne